WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1857.

THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

merely geographical; that is, they are moulded and through the rotten, tertiary lime rock which undercolored by lines of latitude and longitude. It is so, as lays the whole peninsula and shallow shores; and I every body knows, with religious creeds, and of the extent to which political opinions and ideas of political economy and national policy are shaped by degrees of latitude our own country furnishes a striking and very remarkable example. Every intelligent person will admit this who recurs to the Northern and Southern States of the Union during the last forty years on the great question of giving age breadth of ninety miles. This includes Lake Oka- like himself, a member of the "Peace Society;" hat, legislative protection to domestic industry. This con- chobee, which, with the Kissimmee river, is in the same troversy has existed, with varying degrees of heat, to basin of drainage. The Indian name of "water-grass" the present day, and will continue until reason and indicates the character of the glades, and in their highexperience shall dissipate the clouds of prejudice and est stage their average depth of water is less than three permit the question to be viewed in the simple radiance of oth. "All truth is precious, if not all bly well-defined rim of limestone encloses the water in divine," sings the poet; but we regard that truth the basin of the glades, and short rapids usually attend divine as well as precious which makes one step to- the outlets that have been formed through this "rim; wards removing error and reconciling fraternal dif- but small cavernous outlets are known to exist by fresh ferences; and such we regard the annexed paragraph which we find in an esteemed cotemporary of Charles- highest at the beginning of winter, after the summer and

BOYCE, of South Carolina, on the tariff, taking the Southern view of the question, and marked by the ability which distinguishes all his speeches, however much we occasionally dissent from some glades are as follows: On the last days of December we of his views, the Charleston Courier remarks:

"We confidently believe that the giant strides which this country has made in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are in a large measure due to the protective policy, fostering home preductions and interests in and in certain instances, that policy may have been pushed to an unwise and even oppressive excess; but, as a general rule, it has worked well, building up and extending our shipping and commercial interest, and our agriculture generally, as well as our cotton culture espethe arts. Except in peculiar and rare cases, however, protection should never be other or more than incidental, and confined within the revenue limit, and rarely, if ever, greater or higher than enough to enable the home to compete fairly with the foreign manufacturer."

political friends. The times are indeed changed since President WASHINGTON, writing to two eminent citi-WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.

persons in waiting, including a fresh Maryland delegation. A large number rushed up and hurriedly put their that about the 1st of reprunry a vessel from hence to papers into the President's possession, while others con tented themselves with merely shaking his hand.

The President said that he would listen to them all separately were it in his power, and they would, he said, have before them one of the most important subjects ever connexion he said, "he had just received the resignation impossible for me, gentlemen, to attend to you now."

HASTY LEGISLATION.

The habit of postponing the consideration of important bills until the last moments of the session is a bad one in all respects. There can be no wise consideration of any item, and members are compelled to take the hasty work of conference committees, or permit the appropriations for the public service to be defeated. We have heretofore ad- it may reclaim large bodies of the most fertile land, verted to one instance of omission, after there had which, under a late act of Congress, must inure to the been a concurrence of both Houses. Another now benefit of the State of Florida. That there is a new outoccurs to us. Although the Committee of Ways and Means had reported an item of three hundred no such item appears in the law, and the manufac-Department must be exercised to find a method of borrowing from some other fund. The probability is that the clerks were overtasked in the last dreamy hours of the session, and thoughts of war were not uppermost in the mind of any one concerned in fabricating the laws.

CHAS. H. WINDER, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to be Judge vious, as we are apprized, the house has not been kept Advocate to the Naval Court of Inquiry, now sitting in this city, vice James M. Carlisle, Esq., resigned.

Another Railroad in Georgia .- A meeting has been held in Jefferson county to facilitate the construction of a railroad from Augusta to Macon. It is proposed to follow an air-line, taking Milledgeville in the route. The right of way and necessary land is to be given to the

Commander Swarrwour, of the United States steamer Massachusetts, has made an interesting report of the engagement fought on the 21st of March last, between the crew of that vessel and a band of North Russian Indians near Port Gamble, Washington Territory. The Indians were encamped in large force, but, under cover of the guns of the steamer, Lieut. SIMMS and FORREST, with a into such a condition as once more to justify the confiparty of twenty-nine sailors and marines, made a gallant charge upon them, driving them from their encampment in the woods. The Indians fought with desperate courage and determination. During the whole day a fire was kept up from the Massachusetts upon the Indians whenever they were men in the woods. The United States force had one man killed and one wounded, and the Indians lost twenty-seven killed and twenty-one wounded; 4th the conversation turned upon the subject of rotation among the latter one of their chiefs. The Indians sued for peace, and promised to go to Victoria, and never visit Puget Sound again.

THE CENTRE MARKET .- We name below a few of the seasonable articles of consumption, with their ruling prices, at Saturday's market: Asparagus, 50 cents per bunch; lettuces, from 6 to 12 cents each; cabbage, from 5 to 15 cents, as to size and quality; spring kale, 371 New Castle, (Pa.) and the disappearance of one of its cents per peck. Potatoes have lately taken a rise, and officers with the sum of \$50,000 in cash, leaving on hand a cents per peck. Potatoes have lately taken a rise, and officers with the sum of \$50,000 in cash, leaving on hand first onset, numbered some forty warriors, but were soon the very best will bring \$1.75 per bushel, or even more just four dollars in coin to redeem a circulation of over reinforced to 180 or 140. We are not informed as to the than that. The supply of fish was pretty good on Sa- \$100,000. The Chronicle adds: than that. The supply of fish was pretty good on Saturday, though shad were far from plenty, and of hering there were few or none. Shad sold at from 62½ to \$1 a pair; rock were plentiful, and sold reasonably at an average of about \$1 cents per bunch; red and white perch at 25 cents per bunch.

\$100,000. The Chreniele adds:

"Large sums, we are credibly informed, have been indians; the report states the loss of the troops to be six killed and from ten to fourteen wounded. Three of the drummer boys and one fifer were taken prisoners by the lindians while engaged in fishing. The troops captured an everage of about \$1 cents per bunch; red and white perch at 25 cents per bunch. perch at 25 cents per bunch.

THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES

Facts that I will presently relate indicate that new and extensive vent has been formed for the waters of the Everglades at some period since the 15th of last November. These facts point to some place between Cape Sable and Cape Romano, near the southwestern extensive of the common of the Chinese question; in obtaining a majority of sixteen for the motion submitted by Mr. Cobden: the southwestern extremity of the peninsula of Florida, as the location of this new vent, and from them it seems probable that the new outlet or outlets is or are connected with some deep hole in the Many of the opinions which sway the world are interior of the "glades," by a cavernous channel think the water will be found bubbling up some-where in Gallivan's bay, outside of the cluster of

Mangrove islands, sometimes called the Labyrinth. As many of your readers may not be acquainted say that at their southern extremity, when the water in division the Premier charged upon his foes witheffect them is high, it has an elevation above mean tide of near in a speech distinguished for compactness of fat, its heated contests which have prevailed between the ten feet. Their northern extremity is probably a num- biting irony, and clearness of logic. Mr. Cobde was ber of feet higher. Their whole extent, when full of water, is near one hundred and fifty miles long by an averfeet, of which more than two feet were subject to being water bubbling up in many places in the sea near the shore. The water in the Everglades is generally the which we find in an esteemed cotemporary of Charleshighest at the beginning of winter, after the summer and
ton, the seat of the most inveterate opposition to the
policy of protection.

Their first care would be to protect british residents
and British interests, [cheers,] and their next care to
end these disputes. He repudiated altogether the notion that they wished to obtain more/erritories in China;
but it would be for the interest of the Chinese themselves In a notice of a late speech of the Hon. Mr. two years together, when there is rain in excess. Such was the case in 1855 and 1856; and on the 15th of last November, perhaps later, they were unusually full, and had been so for more than two years.

The facts that indicate new vent to the waters of the had rumors that large bodies of fresh water had been encountered in the bay to the north of Key West, and it soon became evident that there was some truth in them from the number of fish and reptiles, which alone inhabit shallow salt water, coming on shore dead and dying. On preference to the products of foreign industry. At times, the 5th of January this fresh water was driven into Key for the West Riding, in spirit and in word. Everything West harbor by a strong northwest wind, where the writer of this tried it with suitable instruments, and otherwise set about an inquiry as to the cause. I found the erwise set about an inquiry as to the cause. I found the and grasping of men. The guardians of British inte-water, then in the harbor, 2½°, Beaumé hydrometer, sea rests were called tyrannical bullies to the weak and water generally indicating by it 41° to 5°. From the 5th cially, besides domesticating among us manufactures and to the 19th of January this fresh water was driven into the harbor at three several times, when the water indicated from 24° to 3°; at the intervals between its visits, the water in the harbor was at 41° to 5°. On the 28th of February it was again driven into the harbor by a northwest wind; but in the mean time I had gathered other facts that connected this phenomenon with the Everglades. I PLAGUES OF THE APPOINTING POWER. - A letter | learned that on the 1st of January the water of the glades of Saturday last to the New York Express gives the at the Miami river, near Cape Florida, was much lower than following glimpse of the harassing time which a it usually is after a dry winter and spring; and, alnew President has in disposing of the claims of his though water then had nearly ceased running out of known outlets, vet in the next twenty days the water fell eight inches at that place. About the middle of Febfuary a small division of our army, in pursuit of the zens, insisted that one or the other must accept a remnant of Seminoles, passed over a part of the glades, seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court; he left it near Cape Sable, without being aware of it, so dry had to themselves to ducide which of them it should be : that part become; and it is related that about the same time and place detachments of the army were compelled, Messrs. Sickles, Bouck, and many others from New in search of fresh water, to go three and four miles on to York had a long interview with the President this morn- them before finding it; yet it is known that there was at ing relative to appointments in that city and State. The the same period much water on them at their northeastdoor was then thrown open to more than three hundred ern extremity. This shows that the new outlet must be some fifteen miles to the north of the Northwest Pass to this harbor. It was as well defined as the water at the mouths of the Mississippi, and had a direction from southwest to northeast, in which directions this "streak" brought to the attention of the Government; and in this extended as far as the eye could reach. On her return. two weeks later, the same vessel crossed the same streak of Gov. Geary, to take place on the 20th instant, and that some fifteen miles to the eastward of where it did before time is passed. Hence," he remarked, "you see it is finding it of the same width, with the same direction, and in the same general line. Many other vessels have found much discolored brackish water in the bay between Capes Sable and Romano since the 1st of last January, and altogether it would seem that this new outlet for a month or two must have discharged as much water as is ordinarily discharged by the Mississippi, to have produced the effect that it has in the bay and in draining the extended surface of the glades in so shert a time.

It is useless to speculate on the ultimate effects to be produced by this new outlet, but it is not improbable that let is I think made certain by the facts I have stated; but of course I may be mistaken as to its exact location and as to its being cavernous. I could, however, were and sixty thousand dollars for the national armories, it useful, state many more facts and reasons to fortify my position as to the place of the outlet and its kind; ture of arms for the current year must be considerably but Mr. Donn, of the Coast Survey, is now in search curtailed, or the financial ingenuity of the War of it by permission of Professor Bache, who, on being informed of the phenomenon, gave direction for a limited search. I have no doubt that he will find the source of this fresh water within the week to which his search is limited, and this will supersede all necessity of speculation as to the place and form of it.

KEY WEST, (FLA.) MARCH 15, 1857. THE NATIONAL HOTEL was formally closed by its pro prietors on Saturday afternoon. For the ten days preopen for the purpose or with the expectation of doing any business, but with a view to afford opportunity for investigation into the causes of the malady which has prevailed there. Persons who within that period presented themselves as guests were duly informed of all the circumstances, and only remained upon their own risk. It has been before stated that during the mild weather in February, when the windows of the hotel Were raised during the day, there was such an abatement of the sickness that medical gentlemen were led to suppose it had entirely subsided, and it was under this imprestinued open for the reception of guests. It is probable, as we also learn, that, as soon as the report of the Board of Health shall have been read and the causes of the evil fully detected, remedies will be applied and the hotel put

dence and patronage of the public. The investigation has occupied several days, and numerous witnesses have been examined.

A story is told of Mr. MARCY, (says the Warren ton Flag.) to the effect that as Ex-Secretaries GUTHRIE and MARCY were returning from a dinner party since the in office, and Mr. G. asked Mr. M. what he thought of

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN THE | THE FORTUNES OF WALKER AND FOLLOWERS.

"That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river, and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the nonfulfilment of the treaty of 1842, this House is of opinion that the papers laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violen measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the Arrow, and that a select committee he appointed to acquire row, and that a select committee be appointed to squire into the state of our commercial relations with China."

The debate lasted several days, and was participated in by all the most distinguished members. The voe was with the situation of the Everglades, permit me to taken on the evening of the third, but just before the Canton, whose conduct it was proposed to condemn was, so far as forbearance was concerned, the British, I was well known, had been infinitely more patient that the Americans, who, instead of demanding explanations at all when they believed their flag was insulted, attaked but such appeals, his lordship thought, were a preanatien, when made in defence of falsehoods, and atrocibus crimes. As for the future process of the Government in the matter, that, he said, would depend

very much upon circumstances. "Their first care would be to protect British resident to extend our commercial relations with them, and the Government would not object to send, in connexion with the American and French anthorities, a mission to enleavor to put European relations on a better footing."

The attitude assumed by the Opposition on the question was severely commented upon:

" It had been observed that the members of the Peac Society were eminently distinguished for pugnacity; and he had no doubt that, if they had been in Sir J. Bowthat was English was wrong; every thing that was hos-tile to England was right. He spoke of the high class of British merchants as the most avaricious, insatiable cowards to the strong. But the honorable gentleman had found the same fault with the most just and righteous war in which the country was ever engaged. [Cheers.] The honorable gentleman said, 'would you have used the United States in the same way?' Was that the opinion of a member of the Peace Society? Did that the opinion of a member of the Peace Society? he taunt them with not having engaged in a war with the United States, instead of having settled their dispute with them in an amicable manner? So much for a mem-ber of the Peace Society. [Cheers.] The honorable gentleman said, how different was the case at Charlest with respect to the seizure of colored seamen from vessels during their stay in port, according to the law passed by South Carolina. The honorable gentleman said there was a gross insult to the sensibilities of the British nation; but what did the Consul do? He wrote to the ambassador at Washington, to whom a reason was given why the United States had no power to interfere in the case If there had been a Minister at Pekin the same course would have been adopted; and, if it had been possible to address him, most probably the same result would have taken place, and this local difficulty would have been unted." [Cheers.]

His Lordship's peroration was literally a torrent of in vective. If it was proposed to put an end to the opera ons of the army and navy in the Chinese waters-"He would tell the House that the consequence would be that our commerce would be as insecure as if pirates

d Canton; that no British life or property would dare that the English were arranged by the design of the liked for the future, even if it pleased lim to alorn his palisades with English heads rather thanhose

For his part he did not believe that the British ration was a consenting party to the "cowardly arrangement"-

"But that it arose from an occasional event, from a coalition of parties who were anxious to supplan the Government. Those parties had entered into a scret treaty, not guarantying their present position that would be the last thing they would attempt to perpetualebut the terms on which they should hold a position of which they were most anxious to possess themselves. They dared not proceed openly by an address to the Crown of want of confidence in the Government, because they knew the people were no party to their proceedings, but they sought to attain their object by supporting a vague and unmeaning resolution."

His Lordship then appealed to the House to consider what the consequences of its decision would be to the important British interests abroad, and called upon all independent members to support the henor and dignity of their country, irrespective of party motives and the interests of a coalition.

Mr. Conney and Mr. d'Isparer had a bw "last words the former expressing the belief that the fall of the present Ministry, at any rate, would lead to a more economical one, and the latter saying, as a parting compliment to the Premier-

"The noble lord had been long accustemed to obtain a large majority without declaring his praciples, but he had found that the time was at last come when he must have a policy, and he therefore called out to the country he should not fear to meet the neble lord in the hustings at Tiverton. [Laughter.] He should like to see the programme of the leader of a great liberal party: 'No reform, more taxes, a war with Persia, and Canton in flames.' [Cheers.] He trusted that the House would not be deterred by the menace of a Minister, but would do its duty, regardless of the consequences, and support what it felt was the honor and credit of the country."

The House then divided, and the numbers were-For the motion..... Against it.....

Majority against the Government... The announcement of the numbers was received with the most enthusiastic cheering from the Opposition benches. There was a loud call for Lord PALMERSTON,

but his lordship declined. It is doubtful whether the Premier will resign in hurry to oblige the Opposition, though his resignation, under the circumstances, is now looked upon as a question of time only. A large meeting of the Liberal mem bers had a conference with him in Downing street the day before the division of the House. The London Ex-

press savs : "We understand that the remarks which he made led to an inference on the part of many of the members pre sent that, in the event of an adverse vote on Mr. Cob den's motion, it is the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, as the Ministers are persuaded that they possess the confidence of the country, both on this matter and on their general policy."

RUMORED BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS .- By the arrival this morning of the schooner Wye, Capt. Cunningham in office, and Mr. G. asked Mr. M. what he thought of the policy. Mr. Marcy replied that he "had got the credit of originating the doctrine 'to the victors belong the spoils,' but heaven forbid that he should ever countenance the pillaging of our own camp!"

Bank Fallure and Large Defalcation.—The Pittsburg Chronicle announces the failure of the bank of New Castle, (Pa.) and the disappearance of one of its officers with the sum of \$50,000 in cash, leaving on hand luration and final result of the battle or the loss of the

By the arrival of the steamer Tennessee at New York, from Aspinwall, we have accounts from San been addressed by the Spanish Cabinet to its agents Juan del Sur to March 7th and from Greytown to at Foreign Courts in relation to the Mexican Rethe same date. Walker remains at Rivas with public: about 600 effective men, and his position has by no means improved. The Costa Ricans are in force at San Jorge, (their numbers being estimated at 1,500 men,) and Walker has made two attempts to disodge them, both of which signally failed. On the fourth he led two hundred of his men in person, with the intention of surprising the place; but his plans were entirely frustrated by the mutinous conduct of the troops. They found the enemy entirely off their guard. The streets of San Jorge were empty, and the garrison in the plaza asleep; but upon coming within shot of the barricades Walker's men refused to advance further. Neither curses ner threats had any effect upon them. A few finally colunteered to storm the place, and, advancing with Walker to the barricades, fired over them. The garrison, however, was by this time aroused, and, under a heavy fire of musketry and cannon, Walker was obliged to draw reminded that Sir John Bowring, the British Conul at of his men and return to Rivas. On the morning of the 7th Walker marched with three field pieces to San Jorge and cannonaded the place at six hundred yards' distance for several hours, and then retired to Rivas. In addition to the mutinous conduct of his men, Walker

has to apprehend constant flank movements on the part of the Costa Ricans, which may cut him off entirely from ommunication with the sea-coast. On the 4th of March a detachment of forty of his men left Rivas for San Juan del Sur, and upon their return, when about six miles from San Juan, were met by a force of three hundred Costa Ricans, who compelled them to retire with some toss. In the mean time the Sierra Nevada arrived from San Francisco with seventy-five recruits, and the party. secretts, and the party. thus reinforced, marched again on the 7th. Their fate remains unknown, as the Sierra Nevada sailed on the same day for Panama. On the 6th cannonading was heard in the direction of Rivas, and a rumor prevailed in San Juan when the steamer left that the Costa Ricans. taking advantage of the departure of a portion of Walker's taking advantage of the departure of a portion of Walker's numerous and disciplined army, to watch over, if neces-force, had attacked Rivas in large numbers, but had been sary, the defence of the honor and interests of the repulsed with a loss of four hundred men.

On the Atlantic side the reinforcements for Walker under Lockridge and Titus, after taking Serapiqui, as previously announced, have met with a check at Casillo, about forty miles further up San Juan river. The Costa Ricans had fortified themselves here in the old fort of San Juan de Dios, and it became necessary to dislodge them before proceeding up the rapids which obstruct this part of the river. Lockridge accordingly moved up with all his force, and assigned to Col. Titus, of general notoriety as a leader in Kansas, the duty of landing and and fifty men, while he cannonaded it in front. Lockridge and captured the steamer J. N. Scott from under the guns of the fort. Titus, on his arrival at the village, for surrender. The flag returned with a proposition for an armistice for twenty-four hours, after which, if the garrison should receive no reinforcements, the commanler would deliver up the place and surrender the men as prisoners of war. Strange to say, this proposition was agreed to by Titus, and his men rested on their arms, I am again enabled to state for your information that while the Costa Ricans had free communication with the while the Northern States have experienced intense fros river above the rapids, and by that means with Fort San | the thermometer here has only on two or three nights Carlos. The consequence of this arrangement was that fallen below zero, and our harbor remains entirely free the Costa Ricans immediately received reinforcements. from ice, with the exception of one night, when it very and, before the armistice had expired, marched out in slightly skimmed over, entirely disappearing with the force upon Titus, who, without firing a shot, at once or- ebb tide of the next day. dered a retreat, which soon degenerated into a wild and panic-stricken flight.

The discomfited fillibusters took refuge on Carlos Island, several miles below the Castillo Rapids, where for the high winds and violent rains that we have experi they have fortified themselves, and where they still re- enced, and for the sudden variations of te perature main, waiting reinforcements. The cowardice of Titus On one occasion about three weeks ago the thermometer has excited such universal indignation that he has resigned his commission and in the street where it is need

Thus matters remain in this part of the field of operations in Nicaragus, and it is hardly probable that any new enterprise will be attempted until reinforcements for Walker arrive, or better means of ascending the river are secured to Lockridge. His present force is estimated at three hundred and fifty men, and desertions would occur daily if the men had any certainty of escaping to the sea-coast. On both sides of the isthmus the prospects of Walker seem to grow more and more gloomy by each arrival .- New York Post.

THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

The Message of Governor ISAAC J. STEVENS. transmitted to the Legislative Assembly of the TER-RITORY OF WASHINGTON on the 3d of December last, is a document of twenty printed pages, with the imprint, "Olympia, Geo. B. Goudy, public printer, 1856." What a commentary is this imprint on the migratory nature of the American people! Here is a country which but yesterday, as it were, was terra incognita, now a flourishing Territory, almost a sovereign State of our Union, with a Governor, a Legislature, and (for the press always follows in the train of our institutions) public printer!

The document itself is an instructive and interesting State paper, giving, as it is the true object of MOUR. They give accounts of the attempt made to retake such communications to give, full information to Teatotum Fort and of an attack upon the British shipthe people of what their rulers have been doing ping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack, and of the state of public affairs. We extract from that he was the victim of a conspiracy. Let him appeal to the country. [Cheers.] He (Mr. & Israeli) hoped his constituents would return him; but, f they did not, services of the United States navy in defending and brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour had thought protecting the Territory from the ravages and massacres of the Russian Indians, and to the conflict at Port Gamble between them and the officers, clerk, and marines of the steamer Massachusetts, Captain SWARTWOUT:

"The people of the Territory are under obligations to the navy for their many and valuable services. The timely arrival of the quota of Territorial arms for the river counties is due to Capt. Alden, taking them in his

"The Navy has cruised much on the sound, has rendered great aid to the Indian service, and has always shown a spirit of sympathy for our situation, and a desire to sorted to arms, killing twenty-seven and wounding twenty-five Indians, destroying their canoes and property, Northern Indians had an understanding with hostile leaders on the sound, and that they had agreed on a settlements at the head of the sound. The apprehension of the two hostile leaders, Leschi and Quiemuths, probably prevented the combination, and the blow struck by the navy it is hoped will keep the Northern Indians out of the south. * * * * * *

"In view of the warlike, hardy, and revengeful chaacter of the Northern Indians, of their means of transportation, canoes carrying seventy-five men, which can be moved with rapidity against wind and tide, their visits to our settlements ought to be discountenanced, and a steam vessel of war of large size and speed, with two efficient steam barges, should be furnished for our protection. I will again recommend that Congress be again memorialized to grant this protection, and that the em-ployment of Northern Indians be made penal by act of

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The following is the text of the note which has

Having been informed of robberies and assassination committed in the Mexican Republic on the persons and committed in the Mexican Republic on the persons and property of Spanish subjects by the soldiers of General Alvarez, the chief of that Republic, the impression which such an odious attack has produced on the Government of her Majesty is the more profound as it had manifested a desire to lend itself to a pacific solution of previous differences, which prevent the accomplishment of the treaty of the 12th of November, 1853, concluded between Spain and the said Republic and relative to the pay. Spain and the said Republic, and relative to the payment of the debt admitted by the Mexican Governmen

as due to Spanish subjects.

Without having any idea of wishing to render the Mexican people or its Government jointly responsible we remain in expectation that Mexico will use its great we remain in expectation that Mexico will use its greatest efforts to wash out the stain that will sully the Mexican Republic in the eyes of civilized nations if she allows such crimes to pass unpunished, either because the Mexican Government could not or would not chastise the guilty parties. It is, however, the imprescriptible duty of the Government of her Catholic Majesty to go to the defence of her subjects, and to exact a just reparation, in order to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.

The legation of the Queen at Mexico has received the most precise orders to demand from the Government of the most precise orders to demand from the Government of the Republic the immediate chastisement of the criminals

and an indemnity for the injury caused to its subjects, with a formal injunction to quit the Mexican territory in case prompt justice be not done. It will be readily seen that the dignity of the Spanish name could never consent that the that the representative of the Queen should sanction by his presence the assassination and robbery of his coun-

In anticipation of the eventuality of the Mexican Gov ernment not being able to assure an effectual protection to Spanish subjects, the Government of her Catholic Majesty has ordered the departure of some vessels of war som the Hayans, with the property and board, with a view to give the necessary protection to the legality same time to the lives and property and liards, should they be menaced. Orders have also been given for five vessels of war to proceed from Spain to reinforce the squadron of Cuba with a further body of troops. In this way Spain will have there thirty vessels of war, and a

The Government of her Majesty would deplore that such things should happen, principally because it con-cerns a nation with which Spain is united by bonds of origin, language, and religion, but no one under similar circumstances can fail to perceive either the justice of our cause or the necessity under which Spain is placed to avenge her dignity and her rights.

THE PAST WINTER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Of how little is really known in Meteorology, and now much our calculations founded upon such aphow much our calculations founded upon such apparently reasonable data as latitude and position are liable to be annulled by events, may to some extent be judged from the two following communications, furnished to the Smithsonian Institution by attacking the place in the rear with a force of one hundred parently reasonable data as latitude and position performed his own part of the work in a spirited manner, tent be judged from the two following communicascientific gentlemen in Nova Scotia. At Haliax found it in ruins, and, having learned that the garrison the climate is generally considered to be very cold. in the fort was small, sent to the commander a demand yet during this last unusually severe winter it sppears to have been visited with a temperature milder than Norfolk or places even farther South: HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FEB. 20, 1857.

The present winter has proved more broken and unsettled than the last, not much snow, frequent rains; and view you will be pleased to answer this note. * * *

I am again enabled to state for your information that

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. Nova Scotia, February 26, 1857. Our winter this year has been remarkable, principally an twenty-four hour

ture was around the freedent of the freedent of the was around the freedent of the banks of a river flowing into the Bay of Fundy, and consequently we have very rapid tides; at times the rise cannot be less than forty-five feet.

The Lake Superior Journal, published at Marquette, takes the following facts with regard to the weather from the journal of an observer in that

"Up to January 7th the thermometer did not go below zero, then it went two degrees below; the highest point in January was 24° above, and the lowest 16° below. There had been much wind and snew. In February the highest point was 55° above, and the lowest 24° belowvicissitudes, altogether, than has been experienced upon Lake Superior since its settlement in 1845. The average temperature from December 1 to March 1 has been 15° above zero, with a continual fall of snow. The ice in the bay is sixteen inches thick, extending out only five miles."

NEWS FROM CHINA. By the overland mail official despatches have been re-

ceived from Sir John Bowning and Sir Michael Sey-

which was well concerted, being made at low water, when the large men-of-war could not safely manœuvre, was it wise to abandon his post at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his position at forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected from Singapore. The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the Thistle are also communicated in these despatches. It appears that the Thistle left Canton on her passage to Hong-Kong. The Chinese passengers were searched to ascertain that they had no arms, and this point being settled the vessel started. steamer, the Active, to San Francisco, and thence ship-ning them by the mail steamer to Vancouver.

Presently seventeen Chinese obtained knives from a wo-man who had secreted them under her clothes, and who, it seems, had not been efficiently searched. With these they fell on the eleven unarmed Europeans, one of whem was the Spanish Vice Consul, and m a spirit of sympathy for our situation, and a desire to then, running the vessel into a creek, they set fire to her, relieve it is most emphatically exemplified in its services and carried the heads of their victims on shore, leaving at Seattle, where, for many weeks, the place was gar- the bodies to be burnt. These seventeen Chinese wer risoned in part by men from the ships. Its recent bril-liant engagement with the Northern Indians at Port Gamble, where, after exhausting all proper efforts to design and will give them the full price for the heads.

The Thistle, being an iron boat, was not destroyed. Her hull was found next day by our boats, with the eleven charred bodies decapitated, a melancholy evidence of their horrid fate. On the 12th of January the whole of and reducing them to submission, will, it is hoped, stop
further marauding expeditions. The blow was struck at
a seasonable moment; for there is reason to believe the
a seasonable moment; for there is reason to believe the
a seasonable with stones and matches, losing two men killed, eleven severely wounded, and ten slightly wounded. A large fire had also taken place inside the city. unction with the hostiles from all quarters to attack the | The mandarins have issued in various districts the most

bloodthirsty edicts against the English, and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassination or incendiarism in Hong-Kong. All Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and to return to their homes, and so powerful is the mandarin system that disobedience entails much trouble, if not positive destruction, upon the relatives of the offender. The consequence is that nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are leaving.

A Hamburgh letter of Saturday, February 28th, says.

"Merchants here have received private news from Hong-Kong and Singapore by the overland mail of a most alarming description. The bombardment and conflagra-tion of Canton had excited the Chinese to a general movement against all Europeans, and the Chinese popu lace were beginning to show a courage quite undaunted, and from which danger is to be apprehended. The move-ment was not confined to China alone, but had become ployment of Northern Indians be made penal by act of the Legislature."

One of the severest snow storms of the season occurred at Leckport (N. Y.) on Thursday. It was a foot deep. OUR RELATIONS WITH PARAGUAY.

By an arrival at New York from Buenes Avres we have the Nacional Argentino of Parana to the middle of January, and find therein the official correspondence between Mr. MARCY and Sr. VASQUEZ, Secretary of State of Paraguay; also between Mr. FITZPATRICK, American Special Agent, and Sr. VASQUEZ, in reference to the treaty between the United States and Paraguay. The following is a translation of the principal documents:

From Mr. Marcy to Mr. Vasquez. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A.

Washington, August 5, 1856.

Sin: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Mr. Richard Fitzpatrick, a distinguished citizen of the United States, has been appointed a Special Commissioner to confer with your Excellency in regard to all matters touching the mutual interests and relations of our respective Governments. Mr. Fitzpatrick is well informed of the friendship which we entertain for the Republic of of the friendship which we entertain for the Republic of Paraguay, and our warm desire to cultivate harmony and cordial sentiments with the Government of that State. From knowledge of his probity, fidelity, and ability, I have entire confidence that he will be acceptable to your Excellency in the conduct of the important negotiations confided to his hands.

I request your Excellency to give entire credence to all he may say on behalf of the United States, most especially when he shall assure you of our hearty desires for the prosperity of the Republic of Paraguay.

With sentiments of profound respect, I improve this opportunity to assure the context of the prosperity of the sentiments of profound respect, I improve this

With sentiments of profound respect, I improve this opportunity to assure your Excellency of my most distinguished consideration.

W. L. MARCY. To the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of

Mr. Vasques to Col. Fitzpatrick.

* I have observed by your lordship's credentials that you are specially authorized solely to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of 4th March, 1853; but by the note which he has directed to me, dated August 5, leat the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States commitment, the year leading had been appointed a special commissioner to confer with me in regardly all matters touching the mutual interests and relations of our respective Governments.

It is requisite, therefore, that you should declare speci-It is requisite, therefore, that you should declare specifically the objects of your special commission; for we desire to know the position of the pending questions relating to the complaints which this Government made to that of the United States, in consequence of the scandalous hostilities of the Commander of the Waterwitch, a United States vessel of war, as this separtment of Foreign Relations has as yet received no reply to the several notes which have been addressed to the Jon. Secretary of State of the United States relating a the unprovoked attack of said Commanders of the Watewitch. We are likewise ignerant as to whether the Government of the likewise ignorant as to whether the Government of the United States desires to carry out the reagnation announced by the American, Mr. Edward H. Hopkins, against this Government, when, at his reques he was allowed to depart freely with all the members of he Unito it instead of reclamations of millions of dollars, wit which Hopkins has endeavored to intimidate the Govern

ment of the Republic. * * *

It is requisite, therefore, to know the intentions of the Government of the United States in regard to the attacks of the Waterwitch commanders, and in relation to the pretended reclamations of Hopkins, in order to see whether the time has arrived to full and freely exchange the ratifications of the treaty of March 4, 1853; and in this

Mr. Fitzpatrick to M. Vasquez.

ASUNCION, NOVEMBER 10.
In reply to your Excellency's note of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that my mission to the Government of Paraguay has for its object solely the exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded on the part of the United States by Mr. Pendleton, * * March 4, 1856. That being exchanged, my mission near the Repub-lic will be at an end. RICHARD FITZPATRICK. lie will be at an end.

Mr. Vasquez to Mr. Marcy.

ASEMAIN, NOVEMBER 29.

* # I have had the honor to receive the note of yo
Excellency of August last by the hand of Mr. Fitzpe
rick. # # Nothing being more just than to give a tire credence to the Special Commi Our lowest observed tempera- | States Government, and seeing that the President of lic of Paraguay had for its object solely the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, which done he should consider his misson closed.

In consequence of this declaration of the Special Com-

missioner, not being able to hold the conferences alluded to in your Excellency's note of August 5, I invited him to an exchange of the ratifications on the 14th instant, on which occasion I presented him the said treaty of March 4, 1853, full and completely ratified by the President of the Republic the 12th of the same month, with advice to his Council of State. The Commissioner presented to me, on his part, the same trenty of March 4, 1853, with the ratification which was signed by the President of the United States under date of June 1st, 1854, but with thirty-two corrections, which the Senate of the United most variable month. The winter has presented more classified in the control of t change the ratifications. The act was suspended. I re ported the case to the President, and by his orders I notified the Commissioner that the President of the Republic could not effect the exchange of his ratifications of the said treaty for the corrected ratification of the President of the United States.

By the same order of the President I have informed the Commissioner that his Excellency was willing to re-new the negotiations for a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation whenever the President of the United States sees fit to send to this city a Plenipotentary with the proper instructions for that purpose, and at that op-portunity the pending questions which I have cited to the Commissioner in my note of the 8th instant may be arranged.

NICHOLAS VASQUEZ.

The thirty-two corrections referred to were chiefly in the title given to the United States. In the original treaty this Republic was styled "the United States of North America," a title which our Government has never used. The title "North American Union" is also interlarded in the treaty, and of course could not be allowed by the United States Senate. Mr. FITZPATRICK explained to Mr. VASQUEE that the title " The United States of America" was the only constitutional name of this Re-

but the Paraguayan chose to have his own way. NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

public, and no other could be used in official documents;

The New Hampshire papers give the complete results of the late election in that State as compared with the election of last year:

1857 1856 Rockingham... 5,381 4,818 41 4,879 4,958 498 446 100 168 288 528 138 116 261 2,923 2,662 Strafford 2,511 13 1,820 1,770 Belknan ... 1.894 2.111 2,185 Merrimack. 4,498 27 4,329 4.658 Hillsborough .. 6,285 4,975 41 4,851 5.725 1,978 34 2,062 2,002 Sullivan 2.130 4,567 4,421 18 4,805 4,548 1,090 1,879 2 1,056 1,417 Grafton ...

84,478 81,139 209 82,094 82,060 2,576 Whole vote, 65,826. Haile's majority over Wells, 5,839; over Wells and Haddock, 8,180. Wells's loss since last year, 921. Haile's gain over Metcalf, 2,884. Nett Republican gain, 3,305.

The next State Council will consist of one Democrat and four Republicans; the State Senate of four Democrats and eight Republicans; and the House of Representatives 125 Democrats and 190 Republicans.

The delegation in the late Congress have all been reelected. In the first district, James Pike's majority over G. W. Kittredge is about 1,300; in the second district. Mason W. Tappan's majority over G. W. Morrison is over 1,400; in the third district, Cragin's majority over W.P. Wheeler is about 1,600; making the aggregate Republican Congressional majority in the whole State 4,800!